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Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume 104.

Poetry.

For the Mercury.

PRIDE AND LOVE.

By ELLEN.

— Where now thy strength, oh Pride?
Where now thy iron will?

Th monarch, robed and throned and crowned,
Art thou not reigning still?

Where is thy haughty front,
Th stern, defiant eye,

Th cold contempt for all thy foes,
Th hearing calm and high?

They frown for each rebuke,

They smile at every threat?

What power on thy sovereign throne
A rival King has set?"

"I reign'd as despot reign

Who cannot fear a foe;

I never dream'd my subject realm

Another King could know.

I had beside my feet

A little child, to be

The plaything of my little hours,

Willing slave to me.

But ere that child could speak,

I know not how, or why,

I needed but his smile to bring

Relenting to my eye.

I faint'd at his tears,

I trembl'd at his frown,

Nor dared refuse him, when he placed

Upon his head my crown.

And when he learned to walk,

He clamber'd at my throne,

Signd a footstool at his feet,

But kept that, for his own.

Then when he lisping spoke,

And I would not obey,

He call'd me "traitor," sentenced me,

To death, that very day.

Then, laughing, pardoned me,

If I would be his slave,

And so to Love, the child of Heaven,

My power and throne I gave.

AN INVOCATION TO SPRING.

Come quickly, O thou Spring!
Write love's fair alphabet upon the sod
In many-colored flowers—to peash of God,

Our everlasting King!

Come from the rosy South,

In chariot of incense and of light,

Dissolve the lingering snows that glisten white

Beneath thy fragrant mouth.

Walk softly o'er the earth,

That blessed spirit of the Eden-time:

Thy breath is like an incense-laden elme,

Clasping rich boughs of mirth.

Virgins herald's here—

The snow-drop bears her bosom to the gale,

While down her cheek so delicately pale,

Trickles a crystal tear.

The lark now soars above,

As if he felt thy freedom on his wings,

While from his heaven-attuned throat there rings

A charming peal of love.

The yet unhearded wheat

Now timidly puts forth its tender leaf

To drink sweet dew, for Winter, ancient chief,

Crawls off with totting fest.

Your sorrows now inter,

Ye dwellers in dark cities; Spring is nigh;

She bathes her garments in a sunset sky,

And tread the halls of Myrrh.

To God, an anthem sing,

When forth ye hurry to the fields of bloom;

He lights the flowers and lifts us from the tomb,

To everlasting Spring!

Useful Hints.

The housewife who is anxious to dress no more than what suffice for the meal should know that beef loses about one pound in four in boiling, but in roasting, loses in the proportion of one pound five ounces, and in baking about two ounces, or one pound three ounces; mutton loses in baking about fourteen ounces in four pounds; in roasting, one pound six ounces.

The Americans, generally speaking, are very deficient in the practice of culinary economy; a French family would live well on what is often wasted in an American kitchen: the bones, drippings, pot liquor, remains of fish, vegetables, &c., which are too often consigned to the grease-pot, or the dust heap, might by a very trifling degree of management on the part of the cook, or mistress of a family, be converted into sources of daily support and comfort, at least to some poor pensioner or other, at an expense that even the miser could scarcely grudge.

"Morning's milk," says an eminent German philosopher, "commonly yields some hundredths more cream than the evening's same temperature. That milk at noon furnishes the least; it would therefore be of advantage in making butter and cheese, to employ the morning's milk, and to keep the evening's for domestic use."

BEEF BUBBLE AND SQUEAK.—Cut into pieces, convenient for frying, cold roast or boiled beef; pepper, salt, and fry them; when done lay them on a hot drainer, and while the meat is draining from the fat used in frying them, have a cabbage already boiled in two waters: chop it small, add a little pepper and keep buttering it, that all of it may be equally done. When taken from the fire, spike over the cabbage a very little vinegar, only enough to give it a slight acid taste. Place the cabbage in the centre of the dish, and arrange the slices of meat neatly around it.

BEEF OR MUTTON LOBSCOUS.—Mince, not too finely, some cold roast beef or mutton. Chop the bones, and put them in a saucier with six potatoes peeled and sliced, one onion, also sliced, some pepper and salt; of these make a gravy.—

When the potatoes are completely incorporated with the gravy, take out the bones, and put in the meat; stew the whole together for an hour before it is to be served.

VEAL RISSOLES.—Mince and pound veal extre-

meley, mix these into some remains of cooked ham.

Mix these well together with white sauce, flan-

ced with mushrooms; cast this mixture into

balls without pastry, being first cemented

together with egg and bread crumbs.

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THE AMERICANS, GENERALLY SPEAKING, ARE VERY DEFICIENT IN THE PRACTICE OF CULINARY ECONOMY; A FRENCH FAMILY WOULD LIVE WELL ON WHAT IS OFTEN WASTED IN AN AMERICAN KITCHEN: THE BONES, DRIPPINGS, POT LICKER, REMAINS OF FISH, VEGETABLES, &c., WHICH ARE TOO OFTEN CONSIDERED AS THE GREAPEOT, OR THE DUST HEAP, MIGHT BY A VERY TRIFLING DEGREE OF MANAGEMENT ON THE PART OF THE COOK, OR MISTRESS OF A FAMILY, BE CONVERTED INTO SOURCES OF DAILY SUPPORT AND COMFORT, AT LEAST TO SOME POOR PENSIONER OR OTHER, AT AN EXPENSE THAT EVEN THE MISER COULD SCARCELY GRUDGE.

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MIX THESE WELL TOGETHER WITH WHITE SAUCE, FLAN-

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SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1862.

LEADING Powers in the world have a moral and political effect upon public opinion, and this is evidently true in respect to principles as well as in the exertion of superior force. The United States, in their integrity, had already acquired that rank among nations. And now, in the midst of an unfortunate struggle in arms arising from internal dissension, the example of this country is exercising a control over the destinies of mankind, and perhaps with more influence than the example of any other country in the world. The probable result of this struggle is the theme of most frequent discussion everywhere. And whatever may be the result, the effect upon the prevailing views in Europe, in relation to different kinds of government, cannot fail to be great; and it may be greater than that of any other example in the present age. The relative value of republican forms of government will be estimated, in my event.

Europe appears to have been waiting the result of this contest, as if in doubt of the result and questioning the expediency of constitutional freedom. Before the outbreak of our American troubles, there were many signs in the Old World of an approaching storm; and these signs appeared to be very sure in various quarters. And even now in several parts of Europe the same causes that usually lead to attempts at revolution are clearly operating. The suffering in England and France for want of employment is becoming more and more extensive, and more and more appalling. The loud cry for bread is beginning to be heard through the land in both of these countries; and, while the sufferers are looking upon the mad proceedings on this side of the Atlantic with amazement, no movement is made, if any is contemplated, for improving their own condition by revolution. And yet perhaps the need of a change in their condition was never so severely felt. They have been accustomed to look for more liberal institutions for relief; and have been almost unanimous, perhaps, in favor of the republican principles of the American States—but they do not understand why a people should quit with their own most happy privileges.

The few who have a distinct interest in systems of oppression are watching the progress of the struggle in America, apparently with sinister motives. Some seem to desire only the dismemberment of the Union, and that the war should be interminable. The notice taken by English journals of late important acquisitions in the border States and elsewhere, is remarkable for its significance in this respect. The Times especially sees nothing up to the 21st of April of serious injury to the South, except the fall of Fort Donelson, which it says was a heavy blow indeed, but inflicted according to Northern accounts by numbers in proportion of three to one. The success upon the coast at points far remote from each other, however, are regarded by the Times as an advantage to the South. By withdrawing our troops from the decisive fields of action; though the admission is afterward made, that when the Confederates give battle at a point which can be reached by ships or gunboats they must be beaten. But that, when the Federal troops shall advance inland, there will be no difficulties which may arrest their progress, aside from any increased opposition of the inhabitants. All the border States even may be surrendered to their fortune, as the Times has reckoned, without diminishing the original dimensions of the rebellion, and perhaps with advantage to the movement, as they would then remain the natural allies instead of being the assiduous adherents of the South.

But under date of the 29th of April the Times had received further news to arouse the "slipping interest" in the question to be decided in about on this the American side of the Atlantic. Island Number Ten had surrendered to the Federal gunboats. This is admitted to be a great loss to the Confederates. Gen. McClellan was also at that time understood to have moved his vast army to the neighborhood of Yorktown, near the mouth of York river, and was therefore expected to succeed against that post; though the event of course was not then known in Printing House Square. The Times supposed however that nothing decisive of the question would be done at Yorktown. But that the army of Massa^s would defend their capital farther inland, if at all anywhere. The further fact of which the Times had been informed, and as the editor was inclined to believe the great fact of the last mail, was the two days battle near Corinth, but nearer to the Tennessee river. The first day, he learned was a victory to the Confederates; and the second day, a victory to the Federals. In this battle he saw the number of the killed and wounded is the most extraordinary feature. The loss on each side, as reported he thought altogether the greatest since the battle of Thermopylae.

News has been received during the past week of the capture of a large number of rebel vessels, several of which are valuable prizes. The first was CHARLES McLAUGHLIN, an Irish labour recently employed on the railroad. He had taken too much of the poison and fell into the dock, and before he could be rescued, came near being drowned. He was taken to the house of a friend where he died during the night. The second was MARY DAVIS, an Irish woman, residing on Banister's Wharf. She was found sitting in a chair, and had probably died in a fit. CORONEO REINIAN MARKS, 3d, held an inquest upon the body and the verdict was that she died by the visitation of God, and by causes unknown to the jury. The third case was that of TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, who was formerly an indolent and respectable Irishman, but a few years since had lost his mind, and was known to have been in a fitful state. The shooting of rebels and reactionaries by JUAREZ is alleged as the cause of war. But when objects of ambition are seen in the NAPOLÉONIC ideas sometimes become blind impulse instead of a rational motive. This has been the misfortune of the name. And some suppose the present Emperor is hunting over the world to find another Moscow. But what is the idea now, which leads to the invasion of a semi-barbarous race on this continent? One thing is certain. The Emperor has his idea, if no other soul on earth has been made associated with the fact. And probably he does not look to Mexico without a thought respecting upon the United States, or more less of the great country generally known by that name.

At a meeting of the Sprague Zouaves, held at their armory Friday evening, 2d inst., the following officers were elected:

Captain—EDWARD L. WILLIAMS.
Lieutenant—1st, GARWOOD BERNETT; 2d, THOMAS SHARP; 3d, BENJAMIN C. HOBSON.
Sergeants—1st, WILLIAM YOUNG; 2d, CHARLES G. BURNETT; 3d, THOMAS W. FREDERICK; 4th, MARCUS CLARK; 5th, FREDERICK REED.

We learn that this company is having made an appropriate uniform, and expect it to be ready for use by Easter, when, if the market can be procured, it will join in the review of that day.

A FORKED WORKMAN in this office who is now a Lieutenant in the Fourth R. I. Regiment, has sent us "Schoen-paissé" to the value of forty cents, as he says, fearing that we might get "hard-up" for small change. One of them is signed "A. H. PEERY" and we regret that the name should be so disgraced, for the whole appearance of this Confederate currency is of the meanest description and is one of the evidences showing to what extent these deluded people are pushed by their wicked rebellion.

GOODWEN & WILDER'S North American Carpet is advertised to exhibit in this city on Wednesday next, afternoon and evening. We presume the Carpet is equal to any which has preceded it, and as the fad of equestrian and the funny sayings of the clowns have heretofore drawn crowded houses, the same party will be welcomed over this Company.

THE Hessey hill, which had already passed the House of Representatives, was put upon its final passage in the Senate Tuesday, and received thirty-three affirmative votes to six negative, the Senators from Delaware, Kentucky and Virginia voting against it. The bill will now be signed by the President and will at once become a law. It remains to be seen whether the claims made in its behalf by its special friends have been warranted.

In the Senate Thursday, a bill passed limiting the number of Major Generals at thirty and Brigadier Generals at two hundred. Also a bill establishing a Department of Agriculture was passed, having previously passed the House.

April 24, at 26-30 A. M., the physician G. WILLIAMS reported the rebel admiral, Wm. of the coast of South Carolina. She is said to be sixty tons register, valued at \$3,000, and had on board 250 tons of cotton.

We are pleased to learn that Corporal THOMAS STRAWHAR, 1st of Company E, Second R. I. Regiment, who was wounded in the right forearm at Bull Run, and is serving the Rebels as a member of the 1st, submitted to amputation, has received his papers, granting a pension of eight dollars per month.

LETTERS intended for SCOTTINGE'S Expedition will be forwarded from New York Post Office instead of on board the Maria Greenleaf, One Point Concourse, as heretofore.

Mr. WILLIAM HAWKINS, as we learn from the Narragansett, has given away his public services to the Narragansett Atheneum, two thousand dollars, to the Second Congregational Society, (Providence,) two thousand dollars, and one thousand to the Ladies' Howard Society.

Mr. CHITTENDEN of Ken., in a recent speech in Congress complimented President Lincoln very highly, for his patriotism and the high qualities which he had exhibited in his administration of the government.

MAP OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.—A new Topographical Map and Directory of the State of Rhode Island, from actual surveys under the supervision of H. F. WALLING, Superintendent of all the New England State maps, and New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, &c. &c.—We have had the pleasure of examining the new State map, together with the maps of all the cities and villages throughout the whole State.—The map shows distinctly the newly acquired territory as well as the location of every hill, dale, brook, lake, &c.; also conspicuously representing the property holders in the villages, as well as farmers throughout the State.—marking the location of the county, towns and State lines, showing the towns in colors. Every road and railroad, as well as the lakes and water courses, are delineated on the map. The depth of the water on the coast is also given, and a Business Directory of each city and village separately; also a table of distances, giving the distance from one Post Office to every town in the State from actual measurement. The distance on several of the principal roads is given every mile. Rhode Island has got one of the most complete maps ever published, and it gives great satisfaction where it has been delivered.

The map is handsomely colored, and will be delivered for the low sum of 85.

We here give the testimonial of a few of the leading citizens, where the map has been delivered:

To J. Douglass, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—We have received and examined with much pleasure the new map of the State of Rhode Island, published by you, and it far exceeds our anticipations in size, beauty and durability, and we are well pleased with the delay of the map, as you have surveyed and furnished us with the newly acquired territory from Massachusetts, as it is a very great addition to the map, without which addition we should have been under the necessity of having a new map in a short time, and we cheerfully recommend it to the citizens throughout the State.

Yours respectfully,

HON. N. F. DIXON, of Westerly; HON. C. H. DENISON, do.; ROBERT BEEBECK, Esq., do.; O. G. STELLIN, Esq., do.

HON. H. HOWLEY, Esq., of Charlestown; HON. B. B. THORSTON, of Providence; C. NOYES, Esq., do.

J. B. POTTER, Esq., of Richmond.

HON. E. R. POTT, of South Kingstown; J. G. PERRY, Esq., do.; J. P. WELLS, Esq., do.

HON. J. J. RAYMOND, of Wickford.

GEORGE A. DAVIS, North Kingstown.

REV. M. J. TAFT, of East Greenwich; DR. J. H. ELDRIDGE, do.; HON. F. A. REYNOLDS, do.

HON. W. E. PECK, do.

HON. W. D. BRAYTON, Warwick; HON. HENRY BUTLER, do.

THOMAS A. WHITMAN, of Coventry.

HON. H. Y. CRANSTON, Newport; WILLIAM B. CRANSTON, Mayor, do.; HON. CHAS. C. VANFANDT, do.; HON. GEORGE TURNER, do.; D. J. & N. H. GOULD, do.; HON. Wm. C. COXONS, do.; W. MEWER, Esq., do.; F. A. PEART, Esq., do.

HON. W. CHEEVERS, M. D. PORTMANT, PHILIP B. CHASE, Esq., do.; BURDEN CHASE, Esq., do.

—

This statement that France was resolved not to ratify or abide by the preliminaries agreed upon for negotiation at Orléans, appears to be confirmed by later news, and French troops have advanced and taken military possession of that place after having reduced a small fort which is said to have been well defended by the garrison consisting of only eighty men. There again hostilities have been commenced—a circumstance that may involve the lives and fortunes of thousands. The firing in such a case is an awful responsibility.

The hope was, a short time ago, that all this preparation for the overthrow of a feeble power, would be abandoned; and that the international difficulties would be settled by peaceable means.

What a pity that the French plotters were not allowed to fulfill the obligations they were under!

And if nothing more the conditions upon which the convention was to be held, should have been scrupulously observed.

This was certainly to be expected from the good faith of a great nation. But instead of retiring from Orléans, as it was stipulated with Mexico that they would in the event of a future to agree upon terms, the French troops advanced, and attacked and captured Orléans, with such as the Board of Aldermen may be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to advertise for proposals for removing dirt, rubbish, &c., from the streets of this city for the year, commencing on the 1st Monday in June next, and to report what proposals they may receive to the next meeting of the City Council. Read and passed.

Resolution for repairs on Bowery street, laid on the table. Called up to concert and voted in the negative.

Adjourned to May 29, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

THE ENEMY'S REVENGE has just been created a "reception." He has adopted a new style of pestilence, which is the despair of nearly all the women of moderate fortune who are ambitious of bearing on their persons the latest novelty, that is to be found at the celebrated bazaar of Her Majesty's most ambitious to purchasers, the agents of the pestilence and later, because of her success, to invent something in the shape of a pestilence, that would not be worse to every bourgeois. That, however, seems to have been at last brought out. It does not altogether supersede cholera, but greatly encompasses it, and its peculiar virtue is that, get it up in the deepest manner, it must be as deep as seven or eight ordinary pestilences, and cannot possibly be washed or smoothed less than as many frames. Pestilences are a very sacred subject, and in any case difficult things to treat of; but the Japan Enigmas, that is a subject of serious importance to so many women, is particularly so. The wonderful pestilence is made of various worm, which are very powerful, and penetrate to the bone. The worms are six inches long, and it is necessary to remove them, as far as possible, to cure the disease.

As soon as the evacuation of Yorktown became known in the camp, the bands of the different regiments commenced playing amid cheering of the soldiers. The following order was sent to divisions and brigades at 7 a. m., from General McClellan:

"Commanders of regiments will prepare to march with two day's rations, with the utmost dispatch. Let us not return."

At about 8 a. m., the troops began to march, the First Regular Cavalry and four batteries of artillery leading. Tents were struck, knapsacks strapped, and within an hour after the order was given in the troops were marching beyond Yorktown. The gunboats ascended the river to cut off the retreat of the enemy.

They went to West Point.

Ten thousand of the rebels were sent from Winn's Mill to re-enforce army sent from Richmond to oppose McDowell's advance, last Thursday week.

A number of guns, some of them spiked, were left at Gloucester Point. The fortifications at Gloucester consisted only of outside earthworks, and could easily have been taken.

The total force of the rebels, according to reports found at the headquarters of Gen. McClellan, was less than 70,000.

Three Rebel Lieutenants, two Sergeants, and 20 men were captured the other side of Yorktown, and brought in. Since the 3d, over 70 deserters have come in, and they report the army as being disheartened and demoralized.

The Rebel council of war was held in Mrs. Nelson's house at Yorktown, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Jeff Davis and two members of his Cabinet, Generals Lee, Magruder and nine other Generals were present. The debates were warm and exciting, but finally it was resolved to evacuate.

The Rebels are now in full retreat, and are being pursued by the Federal forces.

During the morning, General McClellan came up with the enemy about eight miles west of Williamsburg, and after a pretty severe skirmish with his rear, again put him to flight across the Chickahominy.

Large numbers of prisoners have been taken, including many devotes, who stated that they had received intelligence that large numbers of Federal troops were landing on York river, above Williamsburg.

The ships that passed the forts sustained more or less injury. Richmond losing seventeen men killed, and the Hartford two killed and eight wounded.

Our squadron engaged thirteen Confederate steamers, as soon as they passed the forts, and a short and decisive action followed.

The notorious ram MANASSAS attempted to sink the Mississippi ship-of-war but failed most signally. She was set on fire, her captain killed, and, floating down the river, sank.

The gunboat VICTORY set fire to and destroyed six rebel steamers, and was sunk by the enemy, with a loss of three men killed and seven wounded.

Eleven of the enemy's steamers, including three gunboats with iron clad prows, were destroyed, and their officers and crews either killed or taken prisoners.

Only two of ten rebel steamers escaped up the river. Among those destroyed were the W. H. Webb, JACKSON, PHOEONIX and PALMETTO.

The telegraph wire was cut and all communication destroyed between the forts and New Orleans.

The official report states that the Federal loss was only 36 killed and 123 wounded, while that of the enemy is put down at 1500, and that we have now in our possession the city of New Orleans, and Fort Jackson, St. Philip, Livington and Pike, and the batteries above and below New Orleans, as well as the total destruction of the enemy's gunboats, steam rams, floating batteries, iron clad boats, fire rafts and obstructions, three hours and chains.

THE events in connection with the war, which have transpired within the past few days, are of the highest importance. Union successes continue to follow each other in rapid succession, and are not confined to any particular section, but extend from the Potomac to Louisiana, overland and along the coast. The news from the Southwest report the capture of Baton Rouge, and the passage of the Union gunboats up the river. On the 21st the enemy took eight of our men prisoners, and captured one of the Pennsylvanian batteries, having first killed all the horses. The Pennsylvanians had but a small squad of infantry, and were overwhelmed by a superior force of the enemy and compelled to abandon the battery. But before the close of the day this battery, with one of the enemy's, was recaptured by Gen. McClellan.

Gen. Butler's division, of his force, was reoccupied by Gen. McClellan.

McGillivray furiously and publicly urged fight.

Bags belonging to officers and preserved stores belonging to the Medical Department, have been captured. Letters and papers were found secreted in Mrs. Nelson's house, throwing much light on rebel movements. All the guns, about thirty, found at Yorktown were spiked, and were taken to the front. Only two were left on the front works.

The Texan rangers left as our forces were advancing.

Gen. Franklin's division, which Gen. McClellan had ordered to West Point, at the head of York river, was on toward transports when the rebels abandoned Yorktown.

They were kept on board by McClellan for the very service they are performing, and will doubtless be able to intercept the rebels, retreat to Richmond, compelling them to give battle or surrender.

The main road of retreat up the peninsula is close on the bank of York river, which the rebels are using as a road.

The advance of the rebels under command of Gen. Stoneman, with the view of ascertaining the position of the enemy, reached this place two and a half miles from Williamsburg, about two o'clock this afternoon on the road from Yorktown. The country in most instances was flat and desolate, and but few of the houses are occupied.

On emerging from a cover of woods we came in view of Williamsburg and the enemy's works.

At the time no guns were visible on the enemy's works, but a regiment of cavalry was seen approaching about one mile off.

Captain Gibson's reserve battery was then ordered to the front to open on the enemy's approaching cavalry, while a portion of the 5th cavalry was deployed as skirmishers to the right.

The fire from the battery was very effective on the enemy's cavalry, but never changed their course. About two hundred yards to the right of Gibson's battery was an earthwork, which had all the appearance of being deserted, when suddenly a fire from artillery posted behind the works. At the same time the rebel cavalry continued advancing, until they were checked by a charge made by a portion of the 1st and 5th cavalry, which was performed in a most admirable manner.

In more instances than one, it was a hand-to-hand encounter with the enemy, but, strange to relate, none of our men were made prisoners, while they had them.

When they seized the ordnance at Norfolk it was thought that they were placed on an equality with us in respect to their supply of cannon. But how false they have been.

Not that they have not some good artillery. But almost everywhere our artillery has proved too powerful for them. Our vessels have demolished their forts, their ships have run aground on them, what they have built has been taken away by us.

It is the general impression that Gen. McClellan has now got the enemy where he wants them.

